



**Latah County, Idaho,  
All Hazards  
Mitigation Plan  
Volume II**

**Wildland-Urban Interface  
Wildfire Mitigation Plan**

**2007 Update Addendum**

**August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2007**

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**Vision:** Institutionalize and promote a countywide hazard mitigation ethic through leadership, professionalism, and excellence, leading the way to a safe, sustainable Latah County.

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## Acknowledgments

The 2007 Update Addendum of the Latah County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan represents the efforts and cooperation of a number of organizations and agencies; through the commitment of people working together to improve the preparedness for hazard events while reducing factors of risk.

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Latah County Commissioners  
and the employees of Latah County



Clearwater Resource Conservation and  
Development Council, Inc.



USDI Bureau of Land Management



USDA Forest Service



Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security



Federal Emergency Management Agency



Idaho Department of Lands

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Moscow Rural Fire District  
Troy Rural Fire District  
Genesee City & Rural Fire Department  
Gritman Medical Center  
Latah County Highway Districts  
Kendrick Fire Department  
Deary Rural Fire District  
Bovill Rural Fire District  
Potlatch Rural Fire District  
Juliaetta Fire Department  
Latah County Disaster Services  
Troy Police Department

&  
Local Businesses and Citizens of Latah County

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# Table of Contents

<b>CHAPTER I.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1 OVERVIEW OF THIS PLAN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 LATAH COUNTY FIRE MITIGATION PLANNING EFFORT AND PHILOSOPHY .....	1
1.1.1 <i>Mission Statement</i> .....	2
1.1.2 <i>Vision Statement</i> .....	2
1.1.3 <i>Goals</i> .....	2
<b>CHAPTER 2.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2 DOCUMENTING THE PLANNING PROCESS .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 THE PLANNING TEAM .....	3
2.2 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT.....	3
2.2.1 <i>News Releases</i> .....	3
2.3 COMMITTEE MEETINGS.....	4
2.3.1.1.1 May 9 <sup>th</sup> , 2007 – Latah County Fairgrounds.....	4
2.3.2 June 20 <sup>th</sup> , 2007 – Latah County Fairgrounds .....	4
<b>CHAPTER 3.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3 2007 RISK ASSESSMENT UPDATE .....</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1 LATAH COUNTY’S WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE .....	6
3.1.1 <i>Potential WUI Treatments</i> .....	10
3.2 FIREFIGHTING RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES .....	10
3.2.1 <i>Juliaetta Volunteer Fire Department</i> .....	10
3.2.2 <i>Deary Rural Fire District</i> .....	13
3.2.3 <i>Kendrick Fire Department</i> .....	16
3.2.4 <i>Potlatch (Palouse Valley) Rural Fire District</i> .....	18
3.2.5 <i>Moscow Rural Fire District</i> .....	19
3.2.6 <i>Idaho Department of Lands, Ponderosa Fire Protection District</i> .....	22
3.3 SUCCESS STORIES IN LATAH COUNTY .....	24
3.3.1 <i>Community Emergency Response Team</i> .....	24
<b>CHAPTER 4.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>4 2007 ACTION ITEM UPDATE.....</b>	<b>25</b>
4.1 WUI SAFETY & POLICY .....	26
4.2 PEOPLE AND STRUCTURES .....	27
4.3 INFRASTRUCTURE .....	31
4.4 RESOURCE AND CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENTS .....	33
4.5 REGIONAL LAND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS.....	37
4.5.1 <i>U.S. Forest Service – Palouse Ranger District</i> .....	39
<b>CHAPTER 6: SUPPORTING INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>5.....</b>	<b>40</b>
5.1 LIST OF TABLES .....	40
5.2 LIST OF FIGURES .....	40
5.3 SIGNATURE PAGES.....	41
5.3.1 <i>Representatives of Latah County Government</i> .....	41
5.4 LITERATURE CITED.....	42

## Chapter I

### 1 Overview of this Plan and its Development

This 2007 Update Addendum to the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan for Latah County, Idaho, is the result of analyses, professional cooperation and collaboration, assessments of wildfire risks and other factors considered with the intent to continue reducing the potential for wildfires in Latah County, Idaho. This is an annual update; thus, much of the risk analysis and background information was not reviewed. The update planning committee focused on reviewing the recommended action items, fire department information, and completed projects. Agencies and organizations that participated in the planning process included:

- Latah County Commissioners and County Departments
- Idaho Department of Lands
- USDI Bureau of Land Management
- Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development Council, Inc.
- USDA Forest Service
- Kendrick Fire Department
- Moscow Rural Fire District
- Potlatch Rural Fire District
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
- Deary Rural Fire District
- Juliaetta Fire Department
- Troy Police Department
- Latah County Firewise Committee
- Northwest Management, Inc.

This list above represents groups and individuals that actively participated on the update planning committee. All original members of the WUI Wildfire Mitigation planning committee were contacted to participate.

The 2007 WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan Update process was completed simultaneously for Idaho, Clearwater, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Latah County. Funding for the five county 2007 Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan Update was provided through a grant from the Bureau of Land Management and administered by the Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development Council. Northwest Management, Inc. was selected to provide this service to the County. The Project Co-Managers from Northwest Management, Inc. were Mrs. Tera R. King and Mr. Vaiden Bloch.

#### **1.1 Latah County Fire Mitigation Planning Effort and Philosophy**

The goals of this planning process include the integration of the National Fire Plan, the Idaho Statewide Implementation Strategy, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, and the requirements of FEMA for a countywide Wildfire Mitigation Plan; a component of the County's All Hazard Mitigation Plan. This effort will utilize the best and most appropriate science from all partners, the integration of local and regional knowledge about wildfire risks and fire behavior, while meeting the needs of local citizens, the regional economy, the significance of this region to the rest of Idaho and the Inland West.

### **1.1.1 Mission Statement**

To make Latah County residents, communities, state agencies, local governments, and businesses less vulnerable to the negative effects of wildland fires through the effective administration of wildfire hazard mitigation grant programs, hazard risk assessments, wise and efficient fuels treatments, and a coordinated approach to mitigation policy through federal, state, regional, and local planning efforts. Our combined prioritization will be the protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and unique ecosystems that contribute to our way of life and the sustainability of the local and regional economy.

### **1.1.2 Vision Statement**

Institutionalize and promote a countywide wildfire hazard mitigation ethic through leadership, professionalism, and excellence, leading the way to a safe, sustainable Latah County.

### **1.1.3 Goals**

- To reduce the area of WUI land burned and losses experienced because of wildfires where these fires threaten communities in the wildland-urban interface
- Prioritize the protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and unique ecosystems that contribute to our way of life and the sustainability of the local and regional economy
- Educate communities about the unique challenges of wildfire in the wildland-urban interface (WUI)
- Establish mitigation priorities and develop mitigation strategies in Latah County
- Strategically locate and plan fuel reduction projects
- Provide recommendations for alternative treatment methods, such as brush density, herbicide treatments, fuel reduction techniques, and disposal or removal of treated fuels
- Meet or exceed the requirements of the National Fire Plan and FEMA for a County level Fire Mitigation Plan

## Chapter 2

## 2 Documenting the Planning Process

Documentation of the planning process, including public involvement, is required to meet FEMA's DMA 2000 (44CFR§201.4(c)(1) and §201.6(c)(1)). This section includes a description of the planning process used to develop this plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how all of the involved agencies participated.

### 2.1 *The Planning Team*

Planning efforts were led by the Project Co-Directors, Tera R. King, B.S. and Vaiden Bloch, M.S., of Northwest Management, Inc. Leading efforts from Latah County, were Sandy Rollins, Latah County Emergency Management Coordinator, and Alan Martinson, Latah County Weed Board. Mrs. Rollins and Mr. Martinson organized meetings, facilitated information management, and coordinated many activities associated with the development of the addendum.

### 2.2 *Public Involvement*

The update addendum planning committee felt it was important to inform the public of the update planning process as well as provide an opportunity for public comment.

#### 2.2.1 News Releases

As part of the five county 2007 WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan Update process, news releases were submitted to numerous local newspapers including Clearwater Progress, Lewiston Tribune, Idaho County Free Press, Moscow Daily News, Central Idaho Post, Salmon River Current, Clearwater Tribune, and the Latah Eagle.

**Figure 2.1. May 14, 2007 Media Release.**

### **Central Idaho Counties to Update Wildland Fire Mitigation Plans**

The local county commissioners and the Clearwater RC&D have reconvened the Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan committees to update the existing Wildland Fire Mitigation Plans for each of Latah, Nez Perce, Lewis, Clearwater, and Idaho Counties. The respective county planning committees will be re-evaluating the prioritized mitigation project lists to add new projects and update those that have been completed or are ongoing. The committees will also be working on updating mapping components and adding wildfire risk assessments for new housing developments. Rural and wildland fire districts, land managers, elected officials, agency representatives, and others are represented on the local planning committees for this project. Northwest Management, Inc., a natural resource consulting firm, will be assisting the five county area with the update process.

Once the revised sections are completed, the planning teams will conduct public review periods during which the draft addendums will be available throughout each county for review and comment. A notice on the locations of these drafts will be posted in local newspapers.

The existing Wildland Fire Mitigation Plans for all Idaho counties can be found at the Idaho Department of Lands website ([www.idl.idaho.gov/nat\\_fire\\_plan/county\\_wui\\_plans/index.htm](http://www.idl.idaho.gov/nat_fire_plan/county_wui_plans/index.htm)). For more information on the Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan update process call Tera King at the Northwest Management, Inc. office in Moscow, Idaho at 208-883-4488 or contact the county representatives listed below.

<b>Idaho County</b> Jim Davis, County Wildfire Mitigation Director 208-983-3074	<b>Latah County</b> Alan Martinson, Disaster Services 208-882-8580
<b>Lewis County</b> Dave Hasz, Disaster and Emergency Services 208-937-2380	
<b>Clearwater County</b> Don Gardner, Disaster and Emergency Services 208-476-4064	<b>Nez Perce County</b> Ron Hall, Nez Perce County Fire Chief 208-298-0165

## **2.3 Committee Meetings**

Three committee meetings were held during the update process.

### **2.3.1.1.1 May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2007 – Latah County Fairgrounds**

The 16 attendees at the first update planning committee meeting discussed the overall goal and planning process of the update project as well as began identifying action items and projects that had been completed, were ongoing, or had not yet begun. Several members of the committee agreed to provide updated information on several sections of the document. Northwest Management, Inc. will be updating the Wildland Urban Interface map; however, none of the other original maps will be updated at this time.

### **2.3.2 June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2007 – Latah County Fairgrounds**

The 10 attendees at the second update planning committee meeting reviewed the draft addendum for inclusion of all necessary updated elements in preparation for sending the draft document out for public review. It was noted that several of the fire departments/agencies had

not sent in their edits and; thus, were not included in the addendum. Tera and several other members of the committee will work to contact the outstanding departments/agencies as soon as possible. The public review process is set to begin on July 16<sup>th</sup> and run until July 30<sup>th</sup>.



## Chapter 3

### 3 2007 Risk Assessment Update

The individual risk assessments were not specifically update in the 2007 Addendum; however, due to the rapid construction of new homes throughout the County, the Wildland Urban Interface map was reviewed and updated.

#### 3.1 *Latah County's Wildland-Urban Interface*

The wildland-urban interface (WUI) has gained attention through efforts targeted at wildfire mitigation; however, this analysis technique is also useful when considering other hazards because the concept looks at where people and structures are concentrated in any particular region. For Latah County, the WUI shows the relative concentrations of structures scattered across the County.

A key component in meeting the underlying need for protection of people and structures is the protection and treatment of hazards in the wildland-urban interface. The wildland-urban interface refers to areas where wildland vegetation meets urban developments, or where forest fuels meet urban fuels (such as houses). These areas encompass not only the interface (areas immediately adjacent to urban development), but also the continuous slopes that lead directly to a risk to urban developments. Reducing the hazard in the wildland urban interface requires the efforts of federal, state, and local agencies and private individuals (Norton 2002). "The role of [most] federal agencies in the wildland-urban interface includes wildland firefighting, hazard fuels reduction, cooperative prevention and education and technical experience. Structural fire protection [during a wildfire] in the wildland urban interface is [largely] the responsibility of Tribal, state, and local governments" (USFS 2001). Property owners share a responsibility to protect their residences and businesses and minimize danger by creating defensible areas around them and taking other measures to minimize the risks to their structures (USFS 2001). With treatment, a wildland-urban interface can provide firefighters a defensible area from which to suppress wildland fires or defend communities against other hazard risks. In addition, a wildland-urban interface that is properly thinned will be less likely to sustain a crown fire that enters or originates within it (Norton 2002).

By reducing hazardous fuel loads, ladder fuels, and tree densities, and creating new and reinforcing defensible space, landowners would protect the wildland-urban interface, the biological resources of the management area, and adjacent property owners by:

- minimizing the potential of high-severity ground or crown fires entering or leaving the area;
- reducing the potential for firebrands (embers carried by the wind in front of the wildfire) impacting the WUI. Research indicates that flying sparks and embers (firebrands) from a crown fire can ignite additional wildfires as far as 1¼ miles away during periods of extreme fire weather and fire behavior (McCoy *et al.* 2001);
- improving defensible space in the immediate areas for suppression efforts in the event of wildland fire.

Three wildland-urban interface conditions have been identified (Federal Register 66(3), January 4, 2001) for use in wildfire control efforts. These include the Interface Condition, Intermix Condition, and Occluded Condition. Descriptions of each are as follows:

- **Interface Condition** – a situation where structures abut wildland fuels. There is a clear line of demarcation between the structures and the wildland fuels along roads or back fences. The development density for an interface condition is usually 3+ structures per acre;
- **Intermix Condition** – a situation where structures are scattered throughout a wildland area. There is no clear line of demarcation, the wildland fuels are continuous outside of and within the developed area. The development density in the intermix ranges from structures very close together to one structure per 40 acres;
- **Occluded Condition** – a situation, normally within a city, where structures abut an island of wildland fuels (park or open space). There is a clear line of demarcation between the structures and the wildland fuels along roads and fences. The development density for an occluded condition is usually similar to that found in the interface condition and the occluded area is usually less than 1,000 acres in size; and

In addition to these classifications detailed in the Federal Register, four additional classifications of population density have been included to augment these categories:

- **Rural Condition** – a situation where the scattered small clusters of structures (ranches, farms, resorts, or summer cabins) are exposed to wildland fuels. There may be miles between these clusters.
- **High Density Urban Areas** – those areas generally identified by the population density consistent with the location of incorporated cities, however, the boundary is not necessarily set by the location of city boundaries or urban growth boundaries: it is set by very high population densities (more than 7-10 structures per acre or more).
- **Infrastructure Area WUI** – those locations where critical and identified infrastructure are located outside of populated regions and may include high tension power line corridors, critical escape or primary access corridors, municipal watersheds, areas immediately adjacent to facilities in the wildland such as radio repeater towers or fire lookouts. These are identified by County level planning committees.
- **Non-WUI Condition** - a situation where the above definitions do not apply because of a lack of structures in an area or the absence of critical infrastructure crossing these unpopulated regions. This classification is not WUI.

In summary, the designations of areas by the Latah County planning committee includes:

- Interface Condition: WUI
- Intermix Condition: WUI
- Occluded Condition: WUI, but not present
- Rural Condition: WUI
- Infrastructure Areas: WUI, but not present
- High Density Urban Areas: WUI
- Non-WUI Condition: Not WUI, but present in Latah County

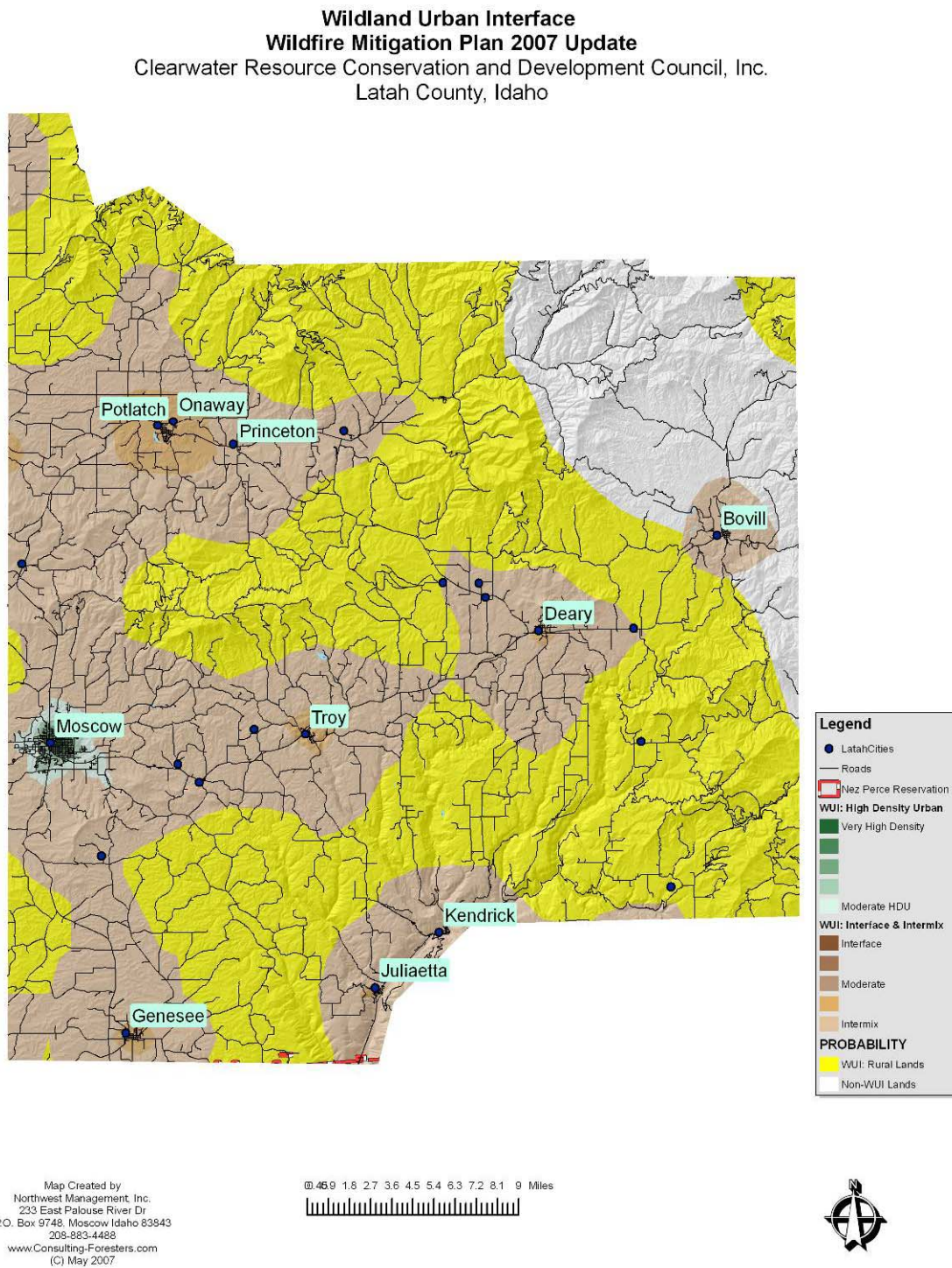
All structures are represented by a “dot” on the map. No differentiation is made between a garage and a home, or a business and a storage building. The density of structures and their specific locations in this management area are critical in defining where the potential exists for casualty loss in the event of a disaster in the region.

By evaluating this structure density, WUI areas can be defined on maps by using mathematical formulae and population density indexes to define the WUI based on where structures are located. The resulting population density indexes create concentric circles showing high density areas, interface, and intermix condition WUI, as well as rural condition WUI (as defined above). This portion of the analysis allows us to “see” where the highest concentrations of structures are located in reference to high risk landscapes, limiting infrastructure, and other points of concern.

The WUI, as defined here, is unbiased, consistent, allows for edge matching with other counties, and most important – it addresses the entire County, not just identified communities. It is a planning tool showing where homes and businesses are located and the density of those structures leading to identified WUI categories. It can be determined again in the future, using the same criteria, to show how the WUI has changed in response to increasing population densities. It uses a repeatable and reliable analysis process that is unbiased.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act makes a clear designation that the location of the WUI is at the determination of the County or Reservation when a formal and adopted Community Wildfire Protection Plan is in place. It further states that the Federal Agencies are obligated to use this WUI designation for all Healthy Forests Restoration Act purposes.

**Figure 3.1. Update Wildland Urban Interface Map in Latah County, Idaho.**



### **3.1.1 Potential WUI Treatments**

The definition and mapping of the WUI is the creation of a planning tool to identify where structures, people, and infrastructure are located in reference to each other. This analysis tool does not include a component of fuels risk. There are a number of reasons to map and analyze these two components separately (population density vs. fire risk analysis). Primary among these reasons, is the fact that population growth often occurs independent from changes in fire risk, fuel loading, and infrastructure development. Thus, making the definition of the WUI dependant of all of them would eliminate populated places with a perceived low level of fire risk today, which may in a year become an area at high risk due to forest health issues or other concerns.

By examining these two tools separately the planner is able to evaluate these layers of information to see where the combination of population density overlays on top of areas of high current fire risk and then take mitigative actions to reduce the fuels, improve readiness, directly address factors of structural ignitability, improve initial attack success, mitigate resistance to control factors, or (more often) a combination of many approaches.

It should not be assumed that just because an area is identified as being within the WUI, that it will therefore receive treatments because of this identification alone. Nor should it be implicit that all WUI treatments will be the application of the same prescription. Instead, each location targeted for treatments must be evaluated on its own merits: factors of structural ignitability, access, resistance to control, population density, resources and capabilities of firefighting personnel, and other site specific factors.

It should also not be assumed that WUI designation on national or state forest lands automatically equates to a treatment area. The Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Idaho Department of Lands are still obligated to manage lands under their control according to the standards and guides listed in their respective Forest Plans. The adopted Forest Plan has legal precedence over the WUI designation until such a time as the Forest Plan is revised to reflect updated priorities.

Most treatments may begin with a home evaluation, and the implicit factors of structural ignitability (roofing, siding, deck materials), and vegetation within the treatment area of the structure. However, treatments in the low population areas of rural lands (mapped as yellow) may look closely at access (two ways in and out) and communications through means other than land-based telephones. On the other hand, a subdivision with densely packed homes (mapped as brown – interface areas) surrounded by forests and dense underbrush, may receive more time and effort implementing fuels treatments beyond the immediate home site to reduce the probability of a crown fire entering the subdivision.

## **3.2 Firefighting Resources and Capabilities**

The Firefighting Resources and Capabilities information provided in this section is a summary of updated information provided by the rural fire chiefs or representatives of the wildland firefighting agencies listed. Each organization reviewed the information listed in the WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan for their organization and provided the revisions below, if necessary.

### **3.2.1 Juliaetta Volunteer Fire Department**

Chief: Mike McGee  
Telephone: 208-816-6072 (Cell)  
e-Mail: NPStampede@cableone.net  
Address: PO Box 453

**District Summary:** Juliaetta Fire Department is an all volunteer fire department of the City of Juliaetta housed in a two bay station that became operational Q4 2005. The Juliaetta Fire Department works in tandem with the Kendrick Fire Department through a Joint Operating Partnership (J-K Fire) joint dispatching, training, operations, ownership of some assets and resources) while remaining politically separate. The primary response area is within the corporate city limits of Juliaetta and Kendrick. Due to the immediate proximity of Nez Perce County to the Juliaetta-Kendrick area, we also have Joint Operations with Nez Perce County Fire Department. Through our Mutual Aid partners we also assist with providing limited coverage outside of the respective cities where no Fire Protection District currently exists depending on available manpower and equipment. Juliaetta Fire responds to residential, commercial and industrial structure fires, motor vehicle accidents/fires, HAZMAT incidents, wildland and agricultural fires and assists J-K Ambulance at their request.

Juliaetta Fire Department is also a participant of the Latah County Wide Mutual Aid Agreement and has Mutual Aid Agreements with Nez Perce County Fire Department and Idaho Department of Lands.

**Table 3.1. Juliaetta Volunteer Fire Department Resource List.**

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
<b>Personnel</b>	Basic Member	In house training, not certified	2	15	Need additional
	Intermediate Member	Firefighter 1	3	15	Need additional
	Advanced Member	Veteran w/National certifications	1	15	Need additional
<b>Training</b>	Basic Wildland	IDL Training	5	15	Need additional
	Basic Structural	In house	2	15	Need additional
	Firefighter Essentials	Certified FF1	4	15	Need additional
	NIMS Training	Certified	4	15	Need additional
	Incident Command	Certified	6	15	Need additional
	Hazmat/HazWoPR	Certified	6	15	Need additional
	Vehicle Extrication		5	15	Need additional
	Med Star Aircraft Safety		5	15	Need additional
	Confined Space Operations & Rescue	Certified	1	15	Need additional
	FirstAid	Certified	6	15	Need additional
<b>Protective Equipment</b>	Bunker Gear	Structural	6	9	NFPA 1991 Compliant, 6 new Q4 2005 Balance of Inv., NFPA 1976 compliant
	Bunker boots	Structural	6	9	Nearing end of service life
	Helmets	Structural	6	9	Nearing end of service life
	SCBA's	MSA	8	8	8 spare bottles
	SCBA's	Survivair	24	12	20 spare bottles, jointly owned with Kendrick Fire
	Gloves	Leather - structural	20	0	

**Table 3.1. Juliaetta Volunteer Fire Department Resource List.**

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Nomex hoods	Wildland	10	0	
	Hard Hats	Wildland	0	10	
	Shirts & pants	Wildland	0	10	
	Goggles	Wildland	0	10	
	Gloves	Leather – wildland	0	10	
	Fire Shelters		12	10	1 <sup>st</sup> generation
<b>Hand Tools</b>	Shovels	#2	6	4	
	Hallington Tool		1	0	
	Pulaski's		2	3	
	Fire Swatters		1	2	Jointly owned with Kendrick Fire
	Garbage Rake		0	2	
	Signal Whistles		0	10	
	PID		1	0	
	Chainsaw	2004 Stihl 029	1	1	
	Fire Axes		6	0	
	McLeod's		0	2	
<b>Communications</b>	Mobile Radios	Motorola Radius CM 300	3	1	
	Portable Radio	Motorola T110 6 channel	4	4	Nearing end of service life
	Portable Radio	Motorola HT 1250	9	0	
	Base Station	Motorola Radius CM 300	1	0	
	Pagers	Motorola minitor IV	10	5	
	Cell Phones	Mobile	1	0	In engine
	Bull Horn		0	1	
	Countywide Tactical Channel	Monitored by Latah County	0	1	
	Laptop Computers	Wireless	0	1	Service not available
	Repeater		4	0	
	Dispatch	Latah County	1	0	911 System
<b>Vehicles</b>	Structural Engine	1956 Seagrave w/ 500 gallon tank, 1250 gpm pump	1	1	Needs replace, parts no longer available
	Structural Engine	1985 Pierce w/ 500 gal tank, 1250 gpm pump	1	0	
	Utility Vehicle	Dodge 1985 4x4 D-150 pickup	1	1	Out of service due to lack of funding for repairs
	Command vehicle		0	1	
	Water Tender	1966 Military 6x6, 800 gal tank	1	0	Jointly owned and operated with Kendrick Fire
	Brush Truck	1982 Chevy 1 ton 4x4, 250 gal tank, 75 gpm pump	1	0	Jointly owned & operated with Kendrick Fire



**Table 3.1. Juliaetta Volunteer Fire Department Resource List.**

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Brush Truck	1990 Chevy ¾ ton, 200 gal tank, 50gpm pump	1	0	Owned by NP Co. Fire, Jointly operated with NP Co. Fire and Kendrick Fire
<b>Facility</b>	Fire Station	Operational Q4 2005	1	1	
<b>Other Equipment</b>	Float pump		0	2	
	Generator	Winco 3500 Watt	1	0	
	Akron Foam Nozzles- induction system		1	0	
	Fold a tank	2100 gal	1	0	
	Low level strainer		1	0	
	3" flex suction line		4	2	10' sections
	5" LDH Supply Line (Storz)		1200'		
	3" Supply Line		1200'		
	2 ½" Supply Line		2800'	600'	
	1 ¾" Hand Line		600'		
	1 ½" Hand Line		1000'		
	1" Forestry Hose		300'		
	Smoke Ejector		1	0	
	Portable Pump		0	1	
	Thermal Imaging Camera		0	1	
	Scene Lighting		1	Many	
	Power Cord		0	300'	
	Deck Gun	750 gpm	1	0	

**Priority Areas:**Communications: Countywide Tactical Channel**Cooperative Agreements:**

Latah County Wide Mutual Aid Agreement  
 Mutual Aid agreement with Nez Perce County Fire  
 Mutual Aid agreement with Idaho Department of Lands

**3.2.2 Deary Rural Fire District**

Chief: Tim Jones  
 Telephone: 208-877-1271  
 E-Mail: chieftjones@yahoo.com  
 Address: PO Box 178, Deary, ID 83823

**District Summary:** Deary Fire District is a volunteer organization housed in a 2 bay 50' x 100' station, with attached meeting hall and kitchen, and is managed by three elected fire district commissioners and a fire chief. Deary responds to structural and wildland fires. Currently the



incident capacity is one single family incident, or a small grass fire and the recovery takes one to two hours.

Deary Rural Fire District has Mutual Aide Agreements with: Bovill, Troy, Moscow, Potlatch and IDL.

### Priority Areas:

**Residential Growth:** Residential growth is increasing. Most of the growth is in wildland/urban interface areas and most is over 3 to 8 miles from the station.

**Communications:** At this time we are adequately outfitted with radios. Latah county is supposed to be working on getting a repeater and channel for an emergency working frequency but so far this has not come to reality.

**Burn Permit Regulations:** IDL requirements in rural areas. Within city limits there are no requirements.

**Effective Mitigation Strategies:** We have provided residential Firewise info to all residents. We keep our website <http://community.palouse.net/dearyfire> updated where information on prevention can be found. There is no program currently working to assist residents with mitigation activities.

**Education and Training:** We have a training officer and monthly training in both wildland and structure firefighting.

**Cooperative Agreements:** Moscow, Genesee, Kendrick, Juliaetta, Potlatch, Troy, and IDL

### Current Resources:

Table 3.2. Deary Rural Fire District Resource List.

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Personnel	Basic Member	Very basic training	13		Only 6 members are available during daytime hours
	Intermediate Member		4		10 members regularly attend the monthly training sessions provided
	Advanced Member				10 members are trained on SCBA
Training	Basic Wildland Training		10		
	Basic Structural Training		10		
	Basic SCBA Training		12		
	FirstAid Training		8		Certified EMTs trained as fire fighters
Protective Equipment	Shirts	Nomex	11	12	
	Pants	Nomex	15	12	
	Boots	Wildland Leather		15	
	Gloves	Leather	10	24	
	Hard Hats		10	24	
	Goggles	Wildland	10	24	

**Table 3.2. Deary Rural Fire District Resource List.**

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Headlamps		8	24	
	Fire Shelters		Old 8	24	
	Breathing Apparatus	SCBA	16		
Hand Tools	Shovels		24	24	
	Pulaski's		24	24	
	Swatters		2	12	
	McLeod Rake		2	12	
	Chainsaw	1995 Stihl	1	2	
	Chainsaw	2002 Stihl	1		
Communications	Mobile Radios	Motorola / Kenwood	10	2	
	Hand-held Radios	Motorola	20	12	
	Base Station	Motorola	1	1	
	Repeaters	Motorola	2	1	
	Dispatch	Latah County 911	1		24 hours 7 days a week
Vehicles	Water Tender	1985 Autocar 5000 gal	1		
	Structural Engine	1975 Chevrolet pumper	1		
	Structural Engine	2005 International 4x4 pumper, 1000 gal tank, 1500 gpm pump	1		
	Wildland Engine	1970 6X6 Army Brush truck	1		
	Wildland Engine	1971 6X6 Army Brush truck	1		
	Wildland Engine	1977 Ford F-600 4X4	1		
	Quick Response	1995 Ford Brush Truck	1		
	Rescue 4 Truck	2007 550 Ford 4x4	1		
	Ambulance	2002 Ford / Wheeled Coach	1		
Other Equipment	Portable Pump	1993 Waterous Pressure	1	1	
	Portable Pump	2002 Waterous Volume	1	1	
	Extrication Equipment	Holmatro spreader, cutter, ram, and air lifting bags	1		
	ATV	2005 Kodiak 4x4 ATV	1		
	Foam Equipment	Foam injection brush	1		
	Foam Equipment	1995 Foam Injection (QRU)	1		

**Future Considerations:** We are currently planning construction of a new fire station. It will be located near the existing station. We plan on using the old station for wildland equipment and

the new station for structure equipment. We will be turning the old meeting room into a dedicated training classroom.

**Needs:** 1 inch and 1-1/2 inch hose and nozzles  
 Portable Tank  
 Portable Pump

### 3.2.3 Kendrick Fire Department

Chief: Steve Brooks/Asst. Chief: Rose Norris  
 Telephone: City Hall 289-5157  
 e-Mail: [kvfd@tds.net](mailto:kvfd@tds.net)  
 Address: P.O. Box 195

**District Summary:** Kendrick Fire Department is an all volunteer fire department of the city of Kendrick housed in a four bay building. It stores 2 fire engines and is managed by fire department volunteers. The city provides annual funding for the organization and the members supplement the budget with fundraisers and grant monies. Kendrick Fire Department works in tandem with the Juliaetta Fire Department through a Joint Operating Partnership. (J-K Fire) joint dispatching, training, operations, and ownership of joint assets and resources while remaining politically separate. The primary response area is within the corporate city limits of Kendrick and Juliaetta. Through our mutual aid partners we also assist with providing limited coverage outside of the respective cities where no fire protection district currently exists dependent upon manpower and equipment availability. Kendrick responds to residential structure, commercial and industrial fires, motor vehicle accidents/fires, Haz Mat incidents, Wildland and agricultural fires and assists J-K Ambulance with extrication upon their request. Kendrick Fire Department is also a participant of the Latah County Wide Mutual Aid Agreement and has a mutual aid agreement with Nez Perce County Fire and Idaho Department of Lands.

**Table 3.3. Kendrick Fire Department Resource List.**

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
<b>Personnel</b>	Basic Member	In-house training & equipment practice, not certified	6	6	Additional members needed
		Formal training & Fire Essentials 1 certification			Remaining members & new recruits need to be Fire Essentials 1 trained & certified.
	Intermediate Member		5	7	
<b>Training</b>	Advanced Member	Fire Essentials 1 Cert. & 10 yrs. Of service	4	8	
	Basic Wildland Training	Wildland Basic Course	5	7	
	Basic Structural Training		8	4	
	Incident Command	ICS	5	7	
	Vehicle Extrication	Basic	5	7	
	Haz Mat	Certification	4	8	Awareness, Operations & ICS
	First Aid & CPR	Certification	9	3	
<b>Protective Equipment</b>	Helmets	NFPA Compliance	8	4	
	PPE Turnouts	Coat & Pants	12	6	Replace non compliant coats & pants
	Wildland Shirts & Pants	Nomex	12	0	

**Table 3.3. Kendrick Fire Department Resource List.**

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Flashlights		15	4	Need Large scene flashlights
	Gloves	Leather	18	12	Need Extrication Gloves
	Wildland Boots		0	12	
	SCBA's Breathing Apparatus		10	2	
	Air Bottles		24	20	Air Supply
	Safety Glasses or Goggles (Wildland)		12	0	
	Hardhats/Headlamps	Wildland	12	0	
	Stucture Boots		15	0	
<b>Hand Tools</b>	Pulaski		6	6	
	Pike Pole		1	1	Short Pike Pole needed
	Fire Swatter		0	1	
	McCleod Tool		0	1	
	Shovels		6	6	
	Chainsaw	2002 Stihl Chainsaw	1	0	
	Halligan		1	0	
	Piercing Nozzle		0	1	
	Wildland Back packs		13	0	
<b>Communications</b>	Mobile Radio	Motorola 1225	1	0	
	Handheld Radios	3 Kenwood 5 Motorola 1250	8	6	
	Pagers	Motorola Minitors	5	7	
	Repeaters	J-K Repeater	1		
	Base Stations	Station Radio & truck radios	3		
	Dispatch	Latah 911			
<b>Vehicles</b>	Structural Engine	1985 Pierce Arrow 1250 gpm 500 gallon tank 750 gpm deck monitor	1		Acquired in 2005
	Structural Engine	1974 American La France 1250 gpm 500 gallon tank	1		
	Dump Truck		1		City of Kendrick
	Back Hoe		1		City of Kendrick
	Brush Truck 42	1982 1 ton Brush Truck 250 Gallon Water tank 75 gpm Pump	1		Shared with Juliaetta Fire
	Water Tender	1969 Military 6x6, 2500 gal	1		Shared with Juliaetta Fire
	Brush Truck 45	1990 Chev 3/4 ton 200 gallon tank and 50 gpm Pump	1		Shared with Juliaetta Fire
	Water Tender 34	1966 Military Surplus 6x6 800 Gallon Tank	1		Shared with Juliaetta Fire
	Water Tender	Water Tender	0	1	Larger water tender capacity needed
<b>Other Equipment</b>	Positive Pressure Ventilation Fan		1		

**Table 3.3. Kendrick Fire Department Resource List.**

Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
Portable Generator		2		
Portable Scene Lights		1 Set		

### 3.2.4 Potlatch (Palouse Valley) Rural Fire District

Gary Nagle, Chief, Potlatch, ID Phone: (208) 875-0571 (H)

Potlatch Rural Fire District is a volunteer organization housed in a single story building, and is managed by three elected fire district commissioners. Potlatch responds to structural, agricultural, industrial, and vehicle fires. Currently the incident capacity is one single family incident or two small grass fires and the recovery takes one half hour to approximately one hour.

Potlatch Rural Fire District has Mutual Aide Agreements with: Palouse, WA, Moscow Fire District, Farmington, WA, Deary Rural Fire District, Idaho Department of Lands, and Bennett Lumber Fire Department.

**Table 3.4. Potlatch (Palouse Valley) Rural Fire District.**

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
<b>Personnel</b>	Basic Member	Up to approx. 40 hours of training/experience	6		9 Additional Ambulance crew members are also trained.
	Intermediate Member	From 40 - 150 hours of training/experience	18		3 members are Idaho State Certified Red Card fire fighters
	Advanced Member	Over 150 hours of training/experience			
<b>Training</b>	Basic Wildland Training				Beginning for some members/ refresher for others
	Basic Structural Training				Beginning for some members/ refresher for others
	HazMat Training				Beginning for some members/ refresher for others
<b>Protective Equipment</b>	Shirts	Nomex	26	5	
	Pants	Nomex	26	5	
	Turnouts	Full Turnout Suit	26		
	Boots	Wildland Leather		15	
	Gloves	Leather	10	5	
	Hard Hats		10	5	
	Goggles	Wildland	10	5	
	Headlamps				
	Fire Shelters				
	Breathing Apparatus	SCBA	6	6	
<b>Hand Tools</b>	Shovels		20	20	

**Table 3.4. Potlatch (Palouse Valley) Rural Fire District.**

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Pulaski's/Axes		20	20	
	K-12 Saw	Circle Cut off saw	1		
	Chainsaw	1995 Homelite Super e-Z Auto 12" bar	1	1	
	Chainsaw	2002 Stihl 021 18" bar	1	1	
<b>Communications</b>	Mobile Radios	Sheriff's primary	4		
	Mobile Radios	Search and Rescue	7		
	Mobile Radios	Hospital	3		
	Portable Radios	Search and Rescue	16	15	
	Base Station	Search and Rescue	1		At fire station
	Dispatch	Latah County 911	1		24 hours 7 days a week
<b>Vehicles</b>	Structural Engine	1986 Grumman International Pumper 4X4 1,000 gpm, 1,000 gal tank	1		
	Structural Engine	1995 International 4X4 500 gpm, 1,000 gal tank	1		Used for Structural and Agricultural
	Structural Engine	2001 International 4X4 500 gpm, 1,000 gal tank	1		Used for Structural and Agricultural
	Dual Purpose	1998 Dodge 3500 1 ton, 200 gpm, 300 gal tank	1		
	Pumper Tanker	1982 IH S1900 6x6, 500 gpm, 2500 gal tank	1		
	Quick Response	2004 Ford F550 4x4	1		
	Ambulance	1996 Ford F350 1 ton 4x4	1		
	Ambulance	2006 1 ton Ford F350 4x4	1		
	Water Tender/Tanker	300 gpm, 3,000 gal tank, with hose reel	1		
	Foam Equipment	Low expansion gun	1		
<b>Other Equipment</b>	Foam Equipment	High expansion gun	1		
	Foam Equipment	1995 Foam unit	1		On truck
	Spill kit	Kitty litter	6 bags		
	Blower	1997 Unifire power blower, model DS-3P4 18", 22,000 CFM	1	1	
	Extrication	Holmatro Spreader and Squeezer 3260 UL		1	
	Hose	1" soft wildland 1,000 ft hose		1	

### 3.2.5 Moscow Rural Fire District

Chief: Ed Button  
 229 Pintail Lane  
 Moscow, ID  
 Phone: (208) 882-2831  
 Fax: (208)-882-5746

There is a Moscow Volunteer Fire Department (City) and a Moscow Rural Fire District (Rural County Fire District). A distinction is necessary since there is a great deal of overlap in the two

departments in terms of response to fires, equipment and personnel within and outside the Moscow city limits. Many of the same personnel serve both organizations. All volunteers in Moscow Rural Fire District must first take structural fire suppression training before being eligible to join Moscow Rural FD. The Moscow Rural Fire District shares space with the Moscow Vol. Fire Department at 229 Pintail Lane and maintains its own station at 1420 White Avenue. Three elected fire district commissioners govern the Moscow Rural FD. The Moscow Volunteer Fire Department administration is organized as a department of city management. The Chief is appointed by Moscow and serves as the Fire Chief for both the Moscow Fire Department and Moscow Rural FD. The district and department respond to structural, wildland, agricultural, and vehicle fires. Currently the incident capacity is two incidents, one large and one small and the recovery takes approximately one hour.

**Table 3.5. Moscow Rural Fire District.**

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
<b>Personnel</b>	Basic Member	All members have been trained beyond the Idaho State requirements for structural fires	25		Several members are Idaho State Certified Red Card fire fighters, other members do not meet red card standards for wildland fires.
	Trainer	Paid training officer with wildland fire certification and experience		1	
<b>Training</b>	Basic Wildland Training			25	Need additional wildland fire training.
	Basic Structural Training				Internal training provider
	HazMat Training				Internal training provider
	Basic Safety Training				Internal training provider
	EMT Training				Internal training provider
	Weapons of Mass Destruction				State provided training
<b>Protective Equipment</b>	Shirts	Nomex	25		
	Pants	Nomex	25	15	
	Boots	Wildland Leather	15	10	
	Gloves	Leather	25	15	
	Hard Hats		25	10	
	Goggles	Wildland	25	15	
	Headlamps		30		
	Fire Shelters		25		
	Breathing Apparatus	SCBA	20	10	
	Fire fighter Day Packs		25		
	Hot Shield		20	10	

**Table 3.5. Moscow Rural Fire District.**

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
<b>Hand Tools</b>	Fire Protector				
	Hose Clamps		4	6	
	Saw Chaps		3	3	
	Chainsaw	1995 Homelite Super e-Z Auto 16" bar	3	3	
	Chainsaw	2000 Stihl- 044 20" bar	2	3	
<b>Communications</b>	Chainsaw	1989 Husqvarna - 272 20" bar	1		
	Mobile Radios	Motorola; HT1000, P1225	25	10	
	Base Station		2	1	White Ave. & S. Main Stations
	Repeaters		1		
	Dispatch	Whitcom: Fire Dispatch	1		24 hours 7 days a week
<b>Vehicles</b>	Structural Engine (#39)	2002 Pierce/Kenworth 4X4 1250 gpm, Type 1 engine, 1,000 gal tank, compressed air foam system	1		
	Structural Engine (#32)	1993 International 4X4, Type 1 engine, 1,000 gpm, 750 gal tank, Class A injector foam system.	1		
	Wildland Engine (#36)	1992 International, Type 3 engine, 4X4, 2-1/2 ton, 250 gpm, 750 gal tank, class A compressed-air foam system	1		
	Wildland Engine (#34)	1989 International, Type 3 engine 4X4, 2-1/2 ton, 250 gpm, 750 gal tank, class A foam system	1		
	Wildland Engine (#30)	1995 Ford 1 ton 4X4 Type 6, 150 gpm, 300 gal tank, class A foam system	1		
	Wildland Engine (#31)	1995 Ford 1 ton 4X4 Type 6, 150 gpm, 300 gal tank, class A foam system	1		
	Water Tender (#33)	2000 Freightliner, Type 2 Tender, 250 gpm, 3,500 gal tank	1		
	Water Tender (#37)	1991 Navistar 4X4, Type 3 Tender, 350 gpm, 1,800 gal tank	1		
	Water Tender (#38)	1962 White 4X4, Type 3, 350 gpm, 1,500 gal tank	1	1	Future plans are to replace the vehicle chassis for this water tender. It is not capable of handling full water capacity of the tank and it



**Table 3.5. Moscow Rural Fire District.**

	Item	Description	Existing	Needed	Details
	Pickup	4X4 Crew Cab		1	is FD policy to not operate this vehicle with a full water load. A 4x4 crew cab pickup is a future goal. This vehicle will be used for a variety of utility purposes during emergency response operations.
<b>Other Equipment</b>	Drip Torch			6	
	Portable Pumps	300 gpm portable pumps	3		
	Portable Tank	Folding water tanks with frame, 1,500 gal	3		One is a 3500 gallon tank and the other two are 2000 gallons a piece.
<b>Other Issues</b>	Rural Addressing	Rural Addressing has been recognized as an emergency response issue. Addressing is mostly inadequate/hard to see or none existent in many locations within the MRFD		500	MRFD volunteers have developed a project to replace inadequate address signs with larger more visible address signs.

### 3.2.6 Idaho Department of Lands, Ponderosa Fire Protection District

Fire Warden: Roger Kechter

Telephone: 208-877-1121

Address: 3130 Hwy 3 Deary ID 83823

**District Summary:** Ponderosa Forest Protection District is a state based organization with protection responsibilities for forested lands in most of Latah County (550,000 acres) and the northeast corner of Nez Perce County (57,000 acres). Of the 607,000 acres, approximately 318,000 acres are forested. Many areas within the district surrounding population centers are in designated Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas. Within the boundaries of the Ponderosa District are seven rural fire districts that also have jurisdictional responsibilities (for structural and/or wildland fire suppression) within their respective boundaries.

A growing population living in the WUI complicates the protection of the public, firefighters, homes and the forests

#### Priority Areas:

**Residential Growth:** We are seeing more urban development with in our Protection District. Our fire suppression is focused on timber lands private, state, and federal within Latah county. The expanding development is adding to the complexity of this issue. We have also seen little consideration given to wildfire by those folks that are building in the urban interface.

**Communications:** As of now our ability to communicate with the cooperating departments is secure. However, we are driven by the Federal agencies on a national level. Currently we use VHF technology which is projected to change in the next five years. We will be moving to digital radios. This change could cause us to lose com with some departments.

**Burn Permit Regulations:** We are still issuing burn permits in Latah County according to State policy.

**Education and Training:** We are providing wildland fire training to the rural fire departments in Latah County. We attend school functions and summer programs to spread the fire prevention message. Signs are posted every summer to let the public know when closed burning season is in effect. Prevention signs are also posted in key locations accessing forested locations.

**Cooperative Agreements:** The Ponderosa Area is currently working on updating our Agreements with our cooperators.

**Current Resources:**

**Table 3.6. IDL, Ponderosa District Resource List.**

Equipment Type	Size	Year	Make	Model	Capacity
18 Chainsaws	Various	1982-2002	Sthil 032-046	20" to 28" Bars	
ATV	350cc	1998	Yamaha	Big Bear	
ATV	350cc	1997	Yamaha	Big Bear	
ATV	350cc	1999	Yamaha	Big Bear	
ATV	650cc	1999	Yamaha	Grizzly	14 gal
ATV	400cc	1999	Yamaha	Kodiak	
ATV	400cc	2001	Yamaha	Big Bear	
Crew Cab	1 T 4x4	2006	Chevy	3500	
Crew Cab	1 T 4x4	1995	GMC	3500	
Crew Cab	1 T 4x4	2005	GMC	3500	
Engine	Type 6 4x4	1992	GMC	3500	200 gal
Engine	Type 6 4x4	1968	Jeep	m-7 15	200 gal
Engine	Type 5 4x4	2000	Ford	F550	500 gal
Engine	Type 4 4x2	1996	Ford	F700	650 gal
Pickup	½ T 4x4	1999	Chevy	1500	
Pickup	½ T 4x4	2005	Chevy	1500	
Pickup	½ T 4x4	1999	Chevy	1500	
Pickup	½ T 4x4	1999	Chevy	1500	
Pickup	½ T 4x4	2004	Chevy	1500	
Pickup	½ T 4x4	2004	Chevy	1500	
Pickup	½ T 4x4	1999	Chevy	1500	
Pickup	½ T 4x4	2002	Ford	F150	
Pickup	½ T 4x4	1990	GMC	1500	
Pickup	½ T 4x4	1991	GMC	1500	
Pickup	½ T 4x4	1994	GMC	1500	
Pickup	½ T 4x4	1994	GMC	1500	
Pickup	½ T 4x4	1989	GMC	1500	
Pickup	¾ T 4x4	2004	Ford	F250	
Pickup	¾ T 4x4	2005	Chevy	2500	
Pump	Pressure		Wajax Pacific	Mark III	83 gpm
Pump	Pressure		Wajax Pacific	Mark III	83 gpm
Pump	Pressure		Wajax Pacific	Mark III	83 gpm
Pump	Volume		Honda	WH 15	115 gpm

**Table 3.6. IDL, Ponderosa District Resource List.**

<b>Equipment Type</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Make</b>	<b>Model</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
Pump	Volume		Honda	WH 15	115 gpm
Pump	Volume		Honda	WX 10	37 gpm
Slip in tank/pump	Pressure		Wajax Pacific	WA 7	200 gal
Slip in tank/pump	Mop up			WX 10	50 gal;
Snowmobile		2004	Skidoo	Scandic 550F	
Snowmobile		2004	Skidoo	Scandic 550F	
Tank	Portable		Fold a tank		1800 gal
Tank	Portable		Aluminum		2800 gal
Trailer	Culvert	1975			1 ton
Trailer	Snowmobile	1991	Trac Pac		2 place
Trailer	ATV	2005	Zieman		2 place

**Future Considerations:** Right now it is business as usual. There is a possibility of change floating on the horizon. That is all political right now and very unreliable.

### ***3.3 Success Stories in Latah County***

#### **3.3.1 Community Emergency Response Team**

Latah County Disaster Services has an active CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) program with several trained CERT teams in the county. CERT is a nationwide program that was originally developed by the Los Angeles Fire Department following the Northridge earthquake as a way to train citizen volunteers to help effectively in disasters without hurting themselves. CERT training includes basic first aid, small fire fighting, disaster preparedness, and neighborhood disaster response (search and rescue, traffic control assistance, etc.) CERT teams solicit basic training from local professionals to build skills relevant to likely emergencies and disasters (flood, earthquake, hurricanes, etc.) In Latah County, there are several qualified CERT trainers who provide training for CERT teams in area neighborhoods, workplaces, and schools. The first of these was the CERT team at the Latah County Courthouse, home of Latah County Disaster Services. After initial training, CERT teams get together for on-going training and special projects, like volunteering for regional disaster exercises. Latah County Disaster Services will be targeting the town of Deary and the University of Idaho for CERT training in 2007 and 2008.

## Chapter 4

### 4 2007 Action Item Update

The planning committee convened to review the WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan in 2007 went through each of the action items listed below and provided a status report. Several of the recommendations have been completed, some are still on-going, and some have yet to begin. A short summary of the each project's status is given in the last column of each of the following tables.

**The 2007 Update Addendum is part of the annual review process discussed in the original 2005 WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan. It is the responsibility of the County Commissioners Office through the County Disaster Services Coordinator to organize an annual meeting of the planning committee to review existing projects, add new ones, and discuss new wildfire related issues in the county. Complete re-evaluation of the plan should be conducted on the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the 2005 plan.**

## 4.1 WUI Safety & Policy

Wildfire mitigation efforts must be supported by a set of policies and regulations at the county level that maintain a solid foundation for safety and consistency. The recommendations enumerated here serve that purpose. Because these items are regulatory in nature, they will not necessarily be accompanied by cost estimates. These recommendations are policy related in nature and therefore are recommendations to the appropriate elected officials; debate and formulation of alternatives will serve to make these recommendations suitable and appropriate.

**Table 4.1. WUI Action Items in Safety and Policy.**

<b>Action Item</b>	<b>Goals and Objectives</b>	<b>Responsible Organization</b>	<b>Action Items &amp; Planning Horizon</b>
<b>4.1.a: Amend existing building codes to apply equally to new single housing construction as it does to subdivisions.</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by applying a standard of road widths, access, and building regulations to insure new homes can be protected while curtailing risks to fire fighters (defensible space, access mgmt, water systems, building codes, signage, and maintenance of private forest and range lands)	<b>County Commissioners</b> in cooperation with Rural Fire Districts and Planning and Zoning.	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> debate and adoption of revised code. Review adequacy of changes annually, make changes as needed. <b>2007 Status:</b> Completed
<b>4.1.b: Rural signage (road signs &amp; rural fire district boundary signs) improvements across the county.</b>	<b>Protection of people, structures, and infrastructure</b> by improving the ability of emergency services personnel, residents, and visitors to navigate roads.	Highway Districts in cooperation with County Commissioners and Rural Fire Departments	Can be completed during year 1 (2005) pending funding to implement the project. Estimate \$15,000 for signs and posting. <b>2007 Status:</b> This project is ongoing; however, Troy is 90% complete on their EMS addressing. Moscow Rural Fire District is also actively working on this project.
<b>4.1.c: Develop County policy concerning building materials used in high-risk WUI areas on existing structures and new construction (e.g. Troy, Deary, Helmer, Bovill, Kendrick, Juliaetta)</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by improving the ability of emergency response personnel to respond to threatened homes in high-risk areas.	Planning and Zoning in cooperation with County Commissioners Office and Rural Fire Departments	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Consider and develop policy to address construction materials for homes and businesses located in high wildfire risk areas. Specifically, a County policy concerning wooden roofing materials and flammable siding, especially where juxtaposed near heavy wildland fuels. <b>2007 Status:</b> This project has been completed for roofing and driveways and is still ongoing
<b>4.1.d: Develop a formal WUI advisory committee to advise County Commissioners on WUI</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by improving the ability of decision makers to make informed decisions about wildfire	<b>County Commissioners Office</b>	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Formalize a committee, its membership and service decided on by the County Commissioners, to collaborate on

**Table 4.1. WUI Action Items in Safety and Policy.**

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
issues and treatments.	issues.		WUI issues within Latah County. Members potentially to include land management organizations and companies, private landowners, and fire protection personnel. <b>2007 Status:</b> The WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plan planning committee serves the County as an Advisory Board.
<b>4.1.e: Provide funding for a full-time Geographic Information System position at the Latah County Courthouse.</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by improving County maps and data systems, which are used by emergency services personnel as well as highway districts and other county officials.	<b>County Commissioners Office</b> and Planning and Zoning.	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Seek funding for full-time GIS staff position. Post job listing for potential candidates. <b>2007 Status:</b> In progress; the County is actively working on this project.
<b>4.1.f: Creation of a County Fire Warden position that would inspect sites for compliance to the International Fire Code as well as enforce the mandates of the Code.</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by improving the ability of emergency services personnel to safely and effectively respond to home fires.	<b>Planning and Zoning</b> with County Commissioners Office and Rural Fire Departments.	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Consider and develop policy to enforce the International Fire Code regulations already adopted by the State of Idaho and seek funding to create a County Fire Warden position. <b>2007 Status:</b> Due to funding constraints, Latah County would like to work with neighboring counties to see if there is an interest in hiring a regional fire warden.

## 4.2 People and Structures

Many of the recommendations in this section will define a set of criteria for implementation while others will be rather specific in extent and application. Many of the recommendations involve education and increasing awareness of the residents of Latah County.

**Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People and Structures.**

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
<b>4.2.a: Youth and Adult Wildfire Educational Programs.</b>	<b>Protect people and structures</b> by increasing awareness of WUI risks, how to recognize risk factors, and how to modify those factors to reduce risk	Cooperative effort including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>University of Idaho Cooperative Extension</li> <li>Idaho Department of Lands</li> <li>State and Private Forestry Offices</li> </ul>	To start immediately using existing educational program materials and staffing. Formal needs assessment should be responsibility of University of Idaho Cooperative Extension faculty and include the development of an integrated WUI educational series by year 2 (2006). Costs initially to be funded through existing budgets for these activities to be followed with grant monies to continue the programs as identified in the formal needs assessment.

**Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People and Structures.**

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bureau of Land Management</li> <li>Local School Districts</li> <li>Cities of Latah County</li> </ul>	<b>2007 Status:</b> Ongoing
<b>4.2.b: Wildfire risk assessments of homes in identified communities</b>	<b>Protect people and structures</b> by increasing awareness of specific risk factors of individual homesites in the at-risk landscapes. Only after these are completed can homesite treatments follow.	To be implemented by <b>County Commissioners Office</b> in cooperation with the <b>Rural Fire Departments and Wildland Fire Protection Specialists, and every city municipality in the county.</b> Actual work may be completed by Wildfire Mitigation Consultants.	<p><b>Cost:</b> Approximately \$100 per homesite for inspection, written report, and discussions with the homeowners</p> <p><b>Action Item:</b> Secure funding and contract to complete the inspections during years 1 &amp; 2 (2005-06)</p> <p>Homesite inspection reports and estimated budget for each homesite's treatments will be a requirement to receive funding for treatments through grants.</p> <p><b>2007 Status:</b> There have been some risk assessments completed in the Moscow area (Moscow Mountain); however, this project is ongoing.</p>
	<b>Home site inspections:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bovill Area: 40 structures – 100% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$4,000</li> <li>Deary Area: 80 structures – 80% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$6,400</li> <li>Genesee Area: 45 structures – 40% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$1,800</li> <li>Juliaetta Area: 75 structures – 90% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$6,750</li> <li>Kendrick Area: 38 structures – 80% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$3,040</li> <li>Troy Area: 120 structures – 80% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$9,600</li> <li>Moscow Area: 500 structures – 75% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$37,500</li> <li>Onaway/Potlatch/Harvard/Princeton: 472 structures – 85% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$40,120</li> <li>Other rural areas: 3,200 structures – 85% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$272,000</li> <li>Total Estimated cost for Home site inspections, and fuels treatment recommendation development \$381,210</li> </ul>	
<b>4.2.c: Homesite WUI treatments.</b>	<b>Protect people, structures, and increase fire fighter safety</b> by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Latah County	<b>County Commissioners</b> in cooperation with Cities, rural fire districts, Idaho Department of Lands, and USDA Forest Service	<p><b>Year 1-5 (2005-09):</b> Homesite treatments can begin with the securing of funding for the treatments and immediate implementation in 2005 and continue through 2009.</p> <p>Actual funding level will be based on the outcomes of the homesite assessments and cost estimates</p> <p>Estimate that treatments in forestland will cost roughly \$1,000 per homesite for a defensible space of about 200'.</p> <p><b>2007 Status:</b> Ongoing</p>

**Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People and Structures.**

<b>Action Item</b>	<b>Goals and Objectives</b>	<b>Responsible Organization</b>	<b>Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs</b>
	<b><i>Home site treatments:</i></b> <i>Estimating average cost of \$1,000 per homesite</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bovill Area: 40 structures – 100% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$40,000</li> <li>• Deary Area: 80 structures – 80% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$64,000</li> <li>• Genesee Area: 45 structures – 40% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$18,000</li> <li>• Juliaetta Area: 75 structures – 90% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$67,500</li> <li>• Kendrick Area: 38 structures – 80% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$30,400</li> <li>• Troy Area: 120 structures – 80% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$96,000</li> <li>• Moscow Area: 500 structures – 75% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$375,000</li> <li>• Onaway/Potlatch/Harvard/Princeton: 472 structures – 85% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$401,200</li> <li>• Other rural areas: 3,200 structures – 85% in need of assessments, estimated cost \$2,720,000</li> <li>• Total Estimated cost for home site inspections and fuels treatment recommendation development \$3,812,100</li> </ul>	
<b>4.2.d: Maintenance of homesite WUI treatments.</b>	<b>Protect people, structures, and increase fire fighter safety</b> by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Latah County	<b>County Commissioners Office</b> in cooperation with Rural Fire Departments and local home owners	<p>Homesite defensibility treatments must be maintained periodically to sustain benefits of the initial treatments. Each site should be assessed 5 years following initial treatment</p> <p>Estimated re-inspection cost will be \$50 per homesite on all sites initially treated or recommended for future inspections</p> <p>Follow-up inspection reports with treatments as recommended years 5 through 10.</p> <p><b>2007 Status:</b> Ongoing</p>
<b>4.2.e: Re-entry of homesite WUI treatments.</b>	<b>Protect people, structures, and increase fire fighter safety</b> by reducing the risk factors surrounding homes in the WUI of Latah County	<b>County Commissioners Office</b> in cooperation with Rural Fire Departments and local home owners	<p>Re-entry treatments will be needed periodically to maintain the benefits of the initial WUI home treatments. Each re-entry schedule should be based on the initial inspection report recommendations, observations, and changes in local conditions. Generally occurs every 5-10 years.</p> <p><b>2007 Status:</b> Ongoing</p>
<b>4.2.f: Community defensible zone WUI treatments</b>	<b>Protect people, structures, and increase fire fighter safety</b> by reducing the risk factors surrounding high risk communities in the WUI of Latah County	<b>County Commissioners</b> in cooperation with the <b>Idaho Department of Lands</b> and the <b>BLM</b> to identify funding availability and project implementation opportunities.	<p>Actual funding level will be based on the outcomes of the homesite assessments and cost estimates.</p> <p><b>Years 2-5 (2006-09):</b> Treat high risk wildland fuels from homesite defensible space treatments to an area extending 400 feet to 750 feet beyond home defensible spaces, where steep slopes and high accumulations of risky fuels exist near homes and infrastructure. Should link together home</p>



**Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People and Structures.**

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
<b>4.2.g: Development of “Community Emergency Response Team” program in communities.</b>	<b>Protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and economy</b> by improving emergency response and recruiting more local residents for emergency response organizations (i.e. fire departments, ambulance, police departments)	<b>Latah County Disaster Services</b> and community governments.	treatment areas. Treatments target high risk concentrations of fuels and not 100% of the area identified. To be completed only after or during the creation of home defensible spaces have been implemented.
			<b>Communities and areas to target:</b> Others based on additional assessments. <b>2007 Status:</b> Ongoing
			<b>2005</b> develop team and objectives, implement program including emergency services personnel. <b>2007 Status:</b> Latah County Disaster Services has an active CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) program with several trained CERT teams in the county.

**Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People and Structures.**

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items, Planning Horizon and Estimated Costs
<b>4.2.h: Develop a multi-jurisdictional Prevention Coop to support the numerous fire prevention and education efforts throughout the five county area.</b>	<b>Protect people and structures</b> by increasing public awareness of wildfire risks, how to recognize risk factors, and how to modify those factors to reduce risk	Cooperative effort including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• University of Idaho Cooperative Extension</li> <li>• Idaho Department of Lands</li> <li>• State and Private Forestry Offices</li> <li>• Nez Perce Tribe</li> <li>• Idaho Association of Logging Contractors</li> <li>• Local Fire Departments &amp; Districts</li> <li>• Bureau of Land Management</li> <li>• USDA Forest Service</li> <li>• Clearwater RC&amp;D</li> <li>• Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security</li> <li>• Idaho, Clearwater, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Latah Counties</li> <li>• Non-profit organizations</li> <li>• Private business &amp; landowners</li> </ul>	<p><b>Year 1 &amp; 2 (2007 – 08):</b> The Nez Perce National Forest has already begun organizing an effort to develop a five county cooperative program to provide shared educational materials to all local firefighting agencies and organizations. The purpose of the program is to promote a unified effort between organizations to improve public awareness of wildland fire issues.</p> <p><b>2007 Status:</b> New project, in progress</p>

### 4.3 Infrastructure

Significant infrastructure refers to the communications, transportation (road and rail networks), energy transport supply systems (gas and power lines), and water supply that service a region or a surrounding area. All of these components are important to the North Central Idaho area, and to Latah County specifically. These networks are by definition a part of the Wildland-Urban Interface in the protection of people, structures, **infrastructure**, and unique ecosystems. Without supporting infrastructure a community's structures may be protected, but the economy and way of life lost.

**Table 4.3. WUI Action Items for Infrastructure Enhancements.**

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
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**Table 4.3. WUI Action Items for Infrastructure Enhancements.**

<b>Action Item</b>	<b>Goals and Objectives</b>	<b>Responsible Organization</b>	<b>Action Items &amp; Planning Horizon</b>
<b>4.3.a: Post FEMA “Emergency Evacuation Route” signs</b> along the identified primary and secondary access routes in the county.	<b>Protection of people and structures by</b> informing residents and visitors of significant infrastructure in the county that will be maintained in the case of an emergency.	<b>County Commissioners</b> in cooperation with Rural Fire Districts and County Highway Districts.	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Purchase of signs. Posting roads and make information available to residents of the importance of Emergency Routes. <b>2007 Status:</b> The Latah County Transportation Department is developing a new Transportation Plan; however, this project is ongoing. There has also been progress on developing emergency evacuation plans for the City of Moscow and the University of Idaho. A countywide emergency evacuation plan is due out in fall of 2007.
<b>4.3.b: Fuels mitigation of the FEMA “Emergency Evacuation Routes”</b> in the county to insure these routes can be maintained in the case of an emergency.	<b>Protection of people and structures by</b> providing residents and visitors with ingress and egress that can be maintained during an emergency.	<b>County Commissioners</b> in cooperation with Rural Fire Districts and County Highway Districts.	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Full assessment of road defensibility and ownership participation. Implementation of projects. <b>2007 Status:</b> Ongoing
<b>4.3.c. Watershed Management Plan Completion</b> for the Big Meadow Creek Watershed.	<b>Sustainability of Communities by</b> increasing the probability that communities will have safe drinking water following a wildfire that burns in the community watershed.	<b>Water Departments and City Governments.</b>	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Identify landowners and seek funding to implement the planning process. Implementation of projects based on results of watershed management plans. <b>2007 Status:</b> Ongoing
<b>4.3.d: Access improvements of bridges, cattle guards, culverts, and limiting road surfaces (e.g. Sperry Bridge, Little Bear Creek crossing at Troy, &amp; Flat Creek crossing on State Highway 9)</b>	<b>Protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and economy by</b> improving access for residents and fire fighting personnel in the event of a wildfire. Reduces the risk of a road failure that leads to the isolation of people or the limitation of emergency vehicle and personnel access during an emergency.	<b>Highway Districts</b> in cooperation with the BLM, State of Idaho (Lands and Transportation), and industrial forestland owners (e.g., Boise Corp.).	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Update existing assessment of travel surfaces, bridges, and cattle guards in Latah County as to location. Secure funding for implementation of this project (grants) <b>Year 2 (2006):</b> Conduct engineering assessment of limiting weight restrictions for all surfaces (e.g., bridge weight load maximums). Estimate cost of \$100,000 which might be shared between County, BLM, State, and private based on landownership associated with road locations. <b>Year 2 (2006):</b> Post weight restriction signs on all limiting crossings, copy information to rural fire districts and wildland fire protection agencies in affected areas. Estimate cost at roughly \$15-\$25,000 for signs and posting. <b>Year 3 (2007):</b> Identify limiting road surfaces in need of improvements to support wildland fire fighting vehicles and other emergency equipment. Develop plan for improving limiting

**Table 4.3. WUI Action Items for Infrastructure Enhancements.**

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
			surfaces including budgets, timing, and resources to be protected for prioritization of projects (benefit/cost ratio analysis). Create budget based on full assessment. <b>2007 Status:</b> The Viola Bridge on Four Mile Creek has been improved; however, this project is ongoing.
<b>4.3.e: Access improvements through road-side fuels management.</b>	<b>Protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and economy</b> by improving access for residents and fire fighting personnel in the event of a wildfire. Allows for a road based defensible area that can be linked to a terrain based defensible areas.	<b>County Highway Districts</b> in cooperation with BLM, State of Idaho (Lands and Transportation), USFS and industrial forestland owners.	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Update existing assessment of roads in Latah County as to location. Secure funding for implementation of this project (grants). <b>Year 2 (2006):</b> Specifically address access issues to Troy, Deary, Helmer, Bovill, Viola, and others identified in the risk assessments. Identify forestland and rangeland fuels difficult to control during wildfire that would also respond well to thinning, pruning, and brush cutting (hand pile and burn or chip), while increasing ingress and egress use in wildfire emergencies. Target 100' on downhill side of roads and 75' on uphill side for estimated cost of \$15,000 per mile of road treated. If 10 miles of roadway are prioritized for treatment (est.) <b>B/C Ratio of 14.7:1 is achieved.</b> This B/C ratio may be maintained in many rural treatment areas of the county. <b>Year 3 (2007):</b> Secure funding and implement projects to treat road-side fuels. <b>2007 Status:</b> Ongoing

## 4.4 Resource and Capability Enhancements

There are a number of resource and capability enhancements identified by the rural and wildland firefighting districts in Latah County. All of the needs identified by the districts are in line with increasing the ability to respond to emergencies in the WUI and are fully supported by the planning committee.

**Table 4.4. WUI Action Items in Fire Fighting Resources and Capabilities.**

Action Item	Goals and Objectives	Responsible Organization	Action Items & Planning Horizon
<b>4.4.a: Enhance radio availability in each district, link in to existing dispatch, and improve range within the region, conversion to</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	<b>Clearwater RC&amp;D</b> in cooperation with rural and wildland fire districts, and Latah County	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Summarize existing two-way radio capabilities and limitations. Identify costs to upgrade existing equipment and locate funding opportunities. <b>Year 2 (2006):</b> Acquire and install upgrades as needed.

**Table 4.4. WUI Action Items in Fire Fighting Resources and Capabilities.**

<b>Action Item</b>	<b>Goals and Objectives</b>	<b>Responsible Organization</b>	<b>Action Items &amp; Planning Horizon</b>
<b>consistent standard of radio types</b>		Commissioners.	<b>2007 Status:</b> Latah County is actively working on improving communications throughout the county by relocating repeaters to more strategic sites. The County has also completed a countywide radio interoperability plan; however, this project is ongoing.
<b>4.4.b: Retention of volunteer firefighters.</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	<b>Rural and Wildland Fire Districts</b> working with broad base of county citizenry to identify options, determine plan of action, and implement it.	5 Year Planning Horizon, extended planning time frame. Target an increased recruitment (+10%) and retention (+20% longevity) of volunteers. <b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Develop incentives program and implement it. <b>2007 Status:</b> Ongoing
<b>4.4.c: Increased training and capabilities of firefighters.</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	<b>Rural and Wildland Fire Districts</b> working with the <b>BLM and USFS</b> for wildland training opportunities and with the <b>State Fire Marshall's Office</b> for structural fire fighting training.	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Develop a multi-county training schedule that extends 2 or 3 years in advance (continuously). Identify funding and resources needed to carry out training opportunities and sources of each to acquire. <b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Begin implementing training opportunities for volunteers. <b>2007 Status:</b> The Clearwater Fire Chief's Association has had great success with the establishment of the Clearwater Fire Academy; however, this will always be an ongoing process.
<b>4.4.d. Develop and update mutual aid agreements between all rural fire districts and the federal and state wildfire fighting agencies working in and around Latah County.</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Rural and Wildland Fire Districts, BLM, USFS, BIA, IDL, State Fire Marshall's Office.	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Identify current mutual aid agreements and needed agreements. Draft and implement agreements across the county. <b>2007 Status:</b> The IDL is in the process of updating their mutual aid agreements with all of the rural fire districts. The Idaho Fire Chief's Association is also working on developing as statewide mutual aid agreement.
<b>4.4.e: Obtain PPEs, hand tools, portable radios, and miscellaneous other equipment for the Potlatch Rural Fire District.</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	<b>Potlatch Rural Fire District</b>	<b>Year 1 (2007):</b> Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. <b>Year 1 or 2 (2007-08):</b> Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. <b>2007 Status:</b> New project.

**Table 4.4. WUI Action Items in Fire Fighting Resources and Capabilities.**

<b>Action Item</b>	<b>Goals and Objectives</b>	<b>Responsible Organization</b>	<b>Action Items &amp; Planning Horizon</b>
<b>4.4.f: Genesee Rural Fire Department to cover wildfires in “no mans Land” to the south.</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	Genesee Rural Fire Department, city of Genesee	Define boundaries and legally annex this area into the Genesee Rural Fire Department coverage area. <b>2007 Status:</b> Ongoing
<b>4.4.g: Add additional repeater or move Elk Butte repeater to McGary Butte for better coverage.</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	County Commissioners and Rural Fire Departments, cities of Deary and Bovill	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Develop a cost analysis of the two projects and decide which one is the most beneficial. Locate funding opportunities. <b>Year 2 (2006):</b> Acquire necessary equipment and implement project. <b>2007 Status:</b> Ongoing
<b>4.4.h: Establish onsite water sources such as dry hydrants or underground storage tanks for rural housing developments.</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	County Commissioners and Rural Fire Departments	Identify populated areas lacking sufficient water supplies and develop project plans to develop fill or helicopter dipping sites. Implement project plans. <b>2007 Status:</b> Ongoing
<b>4.4.i: Acquire vehicle to tow mobile command unit and provide additional training of personnel to operate.</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	County Commissioners, Rural Fire Departments, and other emergency response organizations.	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. <b>Year 1 or 2 (2005-06):</b> Acquire and deliver needed equipment to district based on prioritization by need and funding awards. <b>2007 Status:</b> Completed
<b>4.4.j: Obtain additional personnel, training, PPEs, hand tools, communication equipment, and a water tender for the Kendrick Volunteer Fire Department.</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	<b>Kendrick Volunteer Fire Department</b>	<b>Year 1 (2007):</b> Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. <b>Year 1 or 2 (2007-08):</b> Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and funding awards. <b>2007 Status:</b> New project.
<b>4.4.k: Obtain additional personnel, training, PPEs, hand tools, communication equipment, structural engine, utility vehicle, station to house equipment, and</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	<b>Juliaetta Volunteer Fire Department</b>	<b>Year 1 (2007):</b> Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. <b>Year 1 or 2 (2007-08):</b> Acquire and deliver needed equipment to stations based on prioritization by need and

**Table 4.4. WUI Action Items in Fire Fighting Resources and Capabilities.**

<b>Action Item</b>	<b>Goals and Objectives</b>	<b>Responsible Organization</b>	<b>Action Items &amp; Planning Horizon</b>
<b>miscellaneous other equipment for the Juliaetta Volunteer Fire Department.</b>			funding awards. <b>2007 Status:</b> New project.
<b>4.4.l: Obtain mobile repeater stations</b> with back up power source.	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	County Commissioners, Clearwater RC&D, IDL, USDA Forest Service, and local fire departments.	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. <b>Year 1 or 2 (2005-06):</b> Acquire and deliver needed equipment to districts based on prioritization by need and funding awards. <b>2007 Status:</b> Ongoing
<b>4.4.m: Obtain updated PPE's, hand tools, communication equipment, and portable pumps for the Deary Rural Fire District. The Deary RFD is also in need of a new station to house equipment.</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	<b>Deary Rural Fire District</b>	<b>Year 1 (2007):</b> Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. <b>Year 1 or 2 (2007-08):</b> Acquire and deliver needed equipment to district based on prioritization by need and funding awards. <b>2007 Status:</b> New project
<b>4.4.n: Obtain additional training , PPEs, hand tools, communication equipment, drip torches, and a water tender for the Moscow Rural Fire District.</b>	<b>Protection of people and structures</b> by direct fire fighting capability enhancements.	<b>Moscow Rural Fire District</b>	<b>Year 1 (2005):</b> Verify stated need still exists, develop budget, and locate funding or equipment (surplus) sources. <b>Year 1 or 2 (2005-06):</b> Acquire and deliver needed equipment to district based on prioritization by need and funding awards. <b>2007 Status:</b> New project

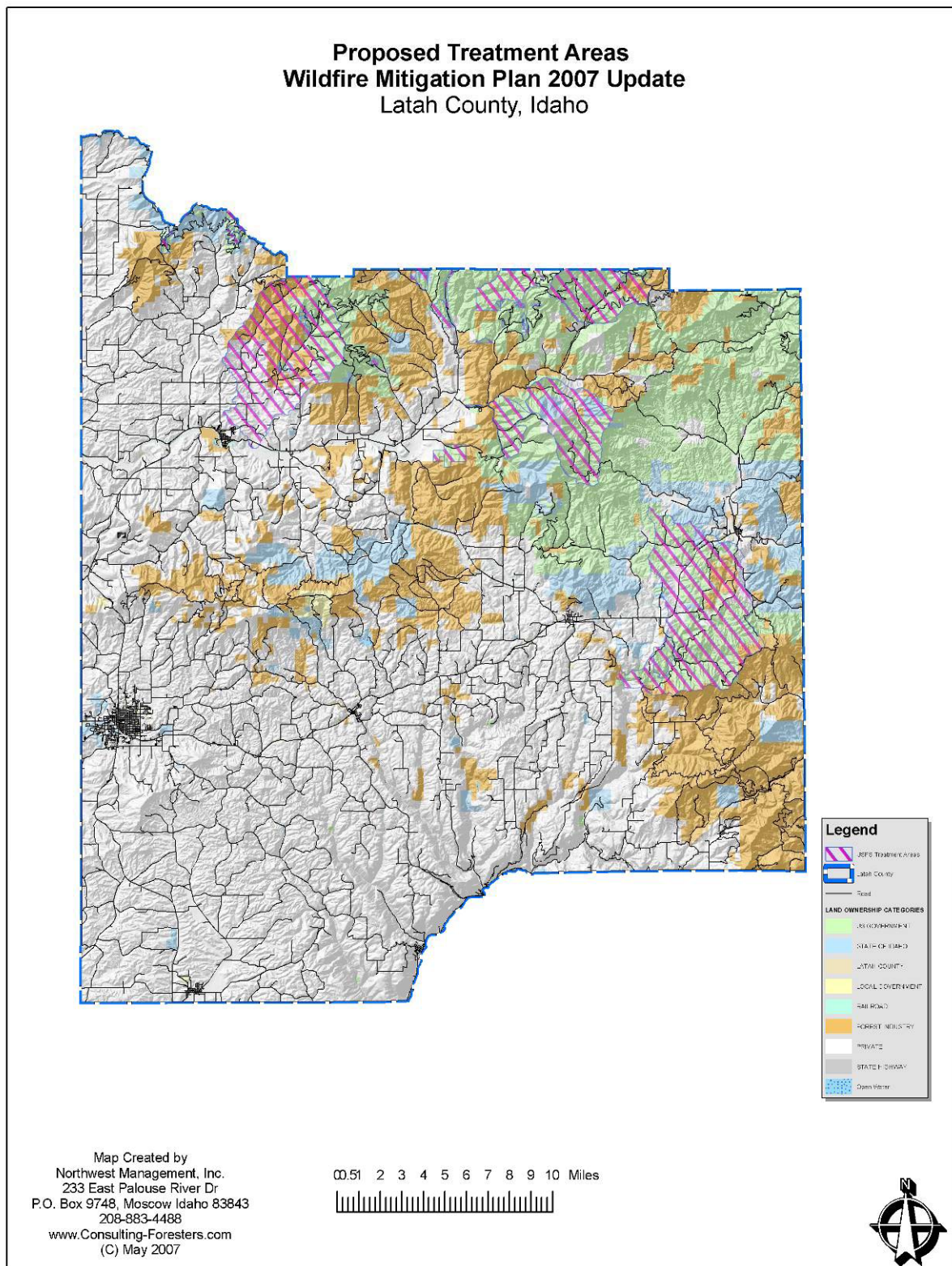
## **4.5 *Regional Land Management Recommendations***

Reference has been given to the role that forestry, grazing and agriculture have in promoting wildfire mitigation services through active management. Latah County is a rural county by any measure. It is dominated by wide expanses of forest and rangelands intermixed with communities and rural houses.

Wildfires will continue to ignite and burn depending on the weather conditions and other factors enumerated earlier. However, active land management that modifies fuels, promotes healthy range and forestland conditions, and promotes the use of these natural resources (consumptive and non-consumptive) will insure that these lands have value to society and the local region. We encourage the US Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Idaho Department of Lands, industrial forestland owners, private forestland owners, and all agricultural landowners in the region to actively manage their wildland-urban interface lands in a manner consistent with reducing fuels and risks in this zone.



**Figure 4.1. Proposed Treatment Areas in Latah County.**



### 4.5.1 U.S. Forest Service – Palouse Ranger District

The USDA Forest Service, Palouse Ranger District has developed a number of fuels mitigation projects under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act which, when implemented, will lead to a mitigation of the hazardous fuels in Latah County. These proposed projects are consistent with the goals of this County Wildfire Mitigation Plan. Table 4.5 details the names and scope of the proposed projects.

**Table 4.5. USDA Forest Service Proposed Projects.**

Project Area	Project Number	Project Type	Acres
Big Sand Restoration	1	Project in Progress	7,475
Cabin Fever	2	Project in Progress	768
Carpathia	3	Project in Conceptual Phase	53
Cherry Dinner	4	Project in Planning Phase	8,000
Corralled Bear		Project in Planning Phase- adjacent to the west of Cherry Dinner	7,000
Dry Fork	6	Thinnings	21
East Fork Meadow Creek	7	Completed Project	1,609
Flynn Butte	8	Project in Planning Phase	70
Gold Bug	9	Nepa Cleared Projects	174
Gold Hill / Treasure Gulch	10	Nepa Cleared Projects	202
Jerome	11	Completed Thinnings	51
Jerome	11	Completed Thinnings	22
Laird Park	12	Project in Conceptual Phase	39
McCroskey	13	Project in Progress	568
Mountain Gulch	14	Project in Progress	5,776
Ruby Creek	16	Project in Progress	700
Strychnine	17	Thinnings	177
Wepah-Pup	20	Completed Project	2,661
White Pine Creek	21	Project in Progress	2,839
White Pine Creek	21	Project in Progress	387
Yellow Pine Restoration	22	Project in Progress	2,064

## Chapter 5: Supporting Information

### 5

#### 5.1 *List of Tables*

Table 3.1. Juliaetta Volunteer Fire Department Resource List. ....	11
Table 3.2. Deary Rural Fire District Resource List.....	14
Table 3.3. Kendrick Fire Department Resource List. ....	16
Table 3.4. Potlatch (Palouse Valley) Rural Fire District. ....	18
Table 3.5. Moscow Rural Fire District. ....	20
Table 3.6. IDL, Ponderosa District Resource List. ....	23
Table 4.1. WUI Action Items in Safety and Policy.....	26
Table 4.2. WUI Action Items for People and Structures. ....	27
Table 4.3. WUI Action Items for Infrastructure Enhancements. ....	31
Table 4.4. WUI Action Items in Fire Fighting Resources and Capabilities.....	33
Table 4.5. USDA Forest Service Proposed Projects. ....	39

#### 5.2 *List of Figures*

Figure 2.1. May 14, 2007 Media Release. ....	4
Figure 3.1. Update Wildland Urban Interface Map in Latah County, Idaho. ....	9
Figure 4.1. Proposed Treatment Areas in Latah County. ....	38

### 5.3 Signature Pages

This **Latah County Wildfire Mitigation Plan** has been developed in cooperation and collaboration with the representatives of the following organizations, agencies, and individuals.

#### 5.3.1 Representatives of Latah County Government

##### Resolution of the Commissioners of Latah County, Idaho

# 2007-20

A resolution of the Latah Board of County Commissioners declaring county support and adoption of the Latah County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum.

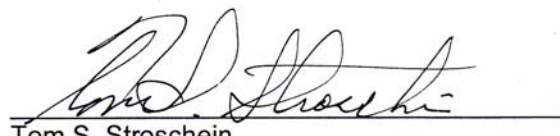
Whereas, The Latah Board of County Commissioners supports the Latah County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum and

Whereas, The Latah County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum will be utilized as a guide for planning as related to the National Fire Plan, the Healthy Forest Restoration Act, and other purposes as deemed appropriate.

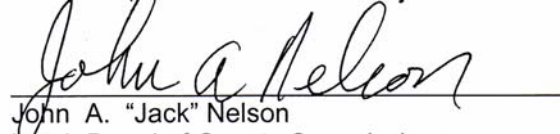
Therefore be it resolved, that the Latah Board of County Commissioners do hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the Latah County Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2007 Update Addendum's implementation.

Passed and approved this 27 Day of August, 2007

Board of County Commissioners  
Latah County, Idaho



Tom S. Stroschein  
Chairman, Latah Board of County Commissioners



John A. "Jack" Nelson  
Latah Board of County Commissioners



Jennifer Barrett  
Latah Board of County Commissioners



Attest: Clerk

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Last Page of Document



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